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ABSTRACT

This paper examines state and local institutions in New York State and discusses library services, resources and programs available to the institutionalized, with recommendations for improvement. State and federal monies provide library services for seven departments in New York State government which operate 250 institutions. Emphasis on deinstitutionalization and the pursuit of more cost-conscious use of community-based facilities and supportive services places greater responsibility for library service on public library systems. The New York State Library serves as a backup resource for public library systems and institution libraries, including the provision of a variety of consultant and planning services and the administration of state and federal aid. Specific problems in institution library service include lack of materials and space, inadequate facilities, understaffing, lack of administrative understanding of library service potential, lack of sound statistics for planning and evaluation, and lack of agreement on a sound direction for development. Recommendations for improvement should be made based on this needs assessment. An excerpt from "Library Service Now" is appended, as well as lists of institution service programs carried out by public library systems and Federal Library Services and Construction Act grants for institution services. (CWM)

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INSTITUTION LIBRARY SERVICES IN NEW YORK STATE

A Paper by Bernard V. Finney
Institution Library Consultant

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC) AND USERS OF THE ERIC SYSTEM."

Bureau of Specialist Library Services
New York State Library
The State Education Department
Albany, New York 12230

IR007002

INSTITUTION LIBRARY SERVICES IN NEW YORK STATE

CONTENTS

		Page
I.	Introduction and Summary Information	1
II.	Institutions and the People They Serve	3
	State Institutions	4
	Local Institutions	6
	Trends and Anticipated Changes in Institutions	7
III.	Library Services, Resources, and Programs of State Supported Institutions	8
IV.	Library Services, Resources, and Programs of Local Institutions	10
V.	The Institution Library Service Program of the New York State Library	11
VI.	Problems and Needs	15
VII.	Recommendations	17

APPENDICES

1.	Excerpt from Library Service Now	20
2.	Institution Service Programs Carried Out by Public Library Systems	25
3.	Federal Library Services and Construction Act Grants for Institution Services	29

Introduction and Summary Information

The purpose of this paper is to provide the library community and State and local officials who make decisions on library services basic information on library services to the institutionalized in New York State. In addition, recommendations are made for improving the effectiveness of institution library services. The term "institution libraries" as used in this paper refers to libraries maintained in correctional institutions, hospitals, youth facilities, nursing homes, developmental centers, psychiatric centers, and extended care centers, whether maintained by government agencies or by non-governmental organizations.

In New York State, approximately 89,000 people residing in institutions do not have direct access to the resources of public libraries and are dependent upon receiving library service within the environment of their institution. Resources of the institution library must be adapted to meet the diverse needs of residents in institutions.

Traditionally, library service has been provided as part of the educational program of the institution. In recent years, instititions have gone beyond the custodial care and education of residents, and have become concerned with the re-entry of people into their local communities and society. Education is often a key element in preparing people for such re-entry and in institutions where education and related programs have been most successful, a strong library program has played a positive role.

An effective library program helps residents release tension and develop self-awareness, provides an outlet for emotions, and assists residents to return to society as productive citizens. The primary objective of institution library service is to provide educational, vocational, and recreational materials. Materials and services for developing self awareness and coping skills are an important part of this objective -- from legal materials to health education materials.

Non-print materials as well as printed materials are important in institution libraries. These libraries should provide opportunities for listening and viewing as well as reading. The individual who is institutionalized has many hours of free time

which can be used to explore the world outside the institution, to develop personal growth, and to clarify values. Having materials that are reflective of the world outside can help in readjustment and assist the resident to communicate more effectively. The library facility can be a place that is not hostile, where adjustments can be made slowly within an environment that is friendly and positive in attitude. The role of the librarian in the institutional environment is critical, because he or she can serve as a member of the professional team by suggesting significant resources related to therapy, education, and activities of daily living. The librarian has unique opportunities for informal contact with residents and has an important role in teaching and developing library use skills, especially for residents who are engaged in educational programs. This requires resources, time, and administrative support.

Beginning in 1973 the State Legislature appropriated money for grants to the twenty-two public library systems in the State to begin or improve library service in correctional facilities, particularly in county jails where library services have been minimal. Two examples of extended library service made possible by these State grants are interlibrary loan from the public library systems and the provision of free photocopying of legal materials from the State Library. Experience is proving that most interlibrary loan requests for materials by residents of institutions (as is the case for readers outside institutions) are filled from the existing resources of the public library systems, and that the New York State Interlibrary Loan Network (NYSILL) has been called upon to provide only highly specialized materials from the State Library and from the major research libraries which are part of the NYSILL network. Both the regional and State level networks are needed to meet fully the needs of readers.

The New York State Library has provided approximately $60,000 annually under the Federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) to help upgrade library service in State institutions. In addition, LSCA funds are providing for a short term position of Coordinator of Library Services in the Department of Correctional Services.

These State and Federal monies help demonstrate the potential benefits of

library service to individuals who are institutionalized. The service programs they underwrite point up the need for adequate funding in the facility budget for basic library service, and they demonstrate the possibility of reinforcing basic service within the institution by using the resources of public libraries and library systems. It is essential that a partnership of local, State and Federal funding, combined with cooperative networking between libraries, be further developed to improve library services to the institutionalized. This partnership must not overlook the needs of persons in institutions which are operated by voluntary and other non-government agencies.

Institutions and the People They Serve

Seven departments in New York State government are involved and operate 250 institutions with a population of 68,235. These are Department of Correctional Services, Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse, Education, Health, Office of Mental Health, Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities, and Division for Youth. As indicated in the following chart, Correctional Services has the largest number of institutions (35) and the Department of Health has the smallest number of facilities (3).

Table I. Number of State Institutions and Population, 1978

DEPARTMENT	TYPE	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	RESIDENT POPULATION
Correctional Services	Correctional Facilities	35	20,096
Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse	Rehabilitation Centers	3	300
Education	Schools for the Blind	3	336
	Schools for the Deaf	10	2,134
	Human Resources	1	215
Health	Hospitals	3	640
Office of Mental Health	Psychiatric Centers	34	27,000
	Research Facilities	3	78
Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities	Developmental Centers	20	16,121
Division for Youth	Urban Homes	30	271
	START Centers	7	107
	Training Schools	2	192
	Secure Centers	2	106
	Camps	6	264
	Enriched Residential Centers	1	13
	Youth Development Centers	6	133
	Volunteering Agencies	41	153
	Alternative Arrangements	50	76
Total		250	68,235

The population of New York State correctional facilities has been increasing. Administrators are concerned with the problem of too many men and women being confined in inadequate facilities and efforts are being made to acquire additional facilities for housing the increased population. The Department of Correctional Services has sponsored many programs in facilities that offered rehabilitative opportunities for inmates. Services such as evening academic and vocational programs, literacy tutoring, intensive counseling, and pre-release programs have benefited inmates in correctional facilities.

One major program offering available to inmates in state correctional facilities is the University of the State of New York's Regents External Degree Program. A non-instructional, flexible college degree program, it offers inmates the opportunity to bring together educational credits earned through classroom courses or independent study to earn an associate or bachelor's degree, thereby overcoming the disruptive effects of frequent transfer of inmates among facilities. Over 400 inmates are currently taking advantage of the Regents External Degree opportunities, and 90 have earned degrees by this route. Library needs of inmate students in higher education are being addressed, through coordination of effort among the Bureau of Specialist Library Services, the Regents External Degree Program, and the correctional facility librarians.

In 1976, major changes in services to drug abusers took place within New York State. The Office of Drug Abuse Services (now called the Division of Substance Abuse Services in the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse), concerned with treatment, rehabilitation, prevention and research, placed more emphasis on local community-based programs, and closed all but three treatment facilities. At one time, the agency operated 21 other facilities. According to the 1976 Annual Report of the Office, there were 207,150 narcotic addicts and abusers of non-narcotic drugs in the State; 33,300 were in treatment programs with at least 137,500 addicts estimated to be on the streets receiving no treatment services whatsoever.

The Legislature has recently created the Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse. In addition to its Division of Substance (i.e. drug abuse services), this office has a Division of Alcoholism and Alcohol Abuse, with responsibilities for developing programs of prevention and treatment for New York State residents. Treatment programs are provided through a network of State and local programs offered by various agencies with a range of services from diagnosis and referral to detoxification for persons with alcohol problems.

The New York State Education Department (SED) operates a School for the Blind at Batavia and a School for the Deaf at Rome. The School for the Blind is a residential and day school for blind children and young people between the ages of five and twenty-one. The New York State School for the Deaf is a State operated residential and day school for deaf children and young people between the ages of three and twenty-one. Both schools are under direct control of the SED Office for Education of Children with Handicapping Conditions.

There are 8 other State supported institutions for children with handicapping conditions: St. Mary's School for the Deaf, Buffalo; Rochester School for the Deaf, Rochester; Human Resources School, Albertson; Mill Neck Manor Lutheran School for the Deaf, Locust Valley; St. Joseph's School for the Deaf, Bronx; Lavelle School for the Blind, Bronx; New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, Bronx; St. Francis de Sales School for the Deaf, Brooklyn; Lexington School for the Deaf, Jackson Heights; Cleary School for the Deaf, Lake Ronkonkoma; New York School for the Deaf, White Plains.

The New York State Department of Health has responsibility for securing compliance with the Public Health Law and the State Sanitary Code. Three institutions are operated by the Department: Roswell Park Memorial Institute in Buffalo, which conducts investigations into the treatment, prevention and cure of cancer and allied

Geneseo; Helen Hayes Hospital for crippled persons; and the Veterans' Home at Oxford for aged veterans and their dependents.

In the Office of Mental Health, the number of residents in state psychiatric centers has decreased as the Office has emphasized treatment on an out-patient basis. Efforts are being made by the Office to redistribute resources to community-based programs so that the overall quality of services can be maintained.

The Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities continues to make significant progress in improving the quality of life for the developmentally disabled. With services being extended to the developmentally disabled in community residences and those remaining in developmental centers, residents have benefited from the division's program to humanize developmental centers. Services are aimed at providing life experiences that closely reflect the normal home environment and returning residents to community settings with assistance from professional homemakers, health aides, and licensed practical nurses.

The New York State Division for Youth has responsibilities in the areas of youth rehabilitation, youth development and delinquency prevention, youth detention services, foster care, community involvement, and community education. The Division provides a broad range of residential and nonresidential youth rehabilitation programs for youths between the ages of 12-17 who are in need of supportive services and innovative intervention, including formative and constructive living experiences, education and basic employment orientation, and professional treatment and counseling services.

Local Institutions

It is difficult to obtain specific information from State agencies on local institutions and their programs. An estimated 28,000 persons are residents of local institutions. The New York State Department of Social Services published in January 1978 A Directory of Community Based Residents, which identifies approximately 2,400 residences and institutions in 61 counties, listing only the agency name, address, zip code, and capacity

of each facility. For residents under the Department, the directory also provides data on size, status, and services offered by the facility. Such services may be crisis intervention, educational programs, and psychological, psychiatric, and vocational counseling.

Trends and Anticipated Changes in Institutions

The opening of Attica Correctional Facility in 1971 paved the way for development of more programs and services at correctional facilities. Concurrently, library programs in other institutions gained support from community groups which became aware that library services could play a role related to institution counseling, problems of coping, career planning, college education, and the work of literacy volunteers.

However, library services in New York State institutions still suffer from inadequacy of materials, staff, and budget. Institution administrators have not assigned high priority to library service. Conclusive evidence of the ways in which library services help residents improve themselves and plan for re-entry into society has not received the attention of administrators.

As State Departments and other agencies continue to emphasize deinstitutionalization and seek more cost-effective use of community-based facilities and supportive services, greater responsibility for library service will be placed on public library systems. They will be required, for instance, to develop specialized resource collections and provide library staff trained in the skills necessary for working with people who are developmentally disabled and living in halfway houses, or with drug abusers participating in treatment programs.

Some State institutions serving the developmentally disabled are isolated from community resources and the institution libraries do not have full access to pertinent information, sharing of resources, interlibrary loan, and cataloging procedures with other libraries. Central coordination on the departmental level for systematic delivery of library services would strengthen the role and performance of institutional librarians and would improve information resources for professional staff and residents in institutions.

One outstanding example of what can be done is the Helen Hayes Hospital at

Rusk Rehabilitation, a State-operated facility in the Department of Health, which has begun construction of a $47 million rehabilitation, research and education center for the physically handicapped to be completed by 1990-91. Part of the new facility will include a multimedia center and a patient education library which will be used by the in-house and adult population residing at the hospital, as well as the staff. In-house adult education is offered in the areas of basic literacy, high school equivalency, English as a second language, and business and clerical courses for adult patients interested in developing new skills. Library services include leisure reading, reference and circulation as well as a listening center.

Helen Hayes Hospital is a satellite center for Rockland Community College. College courses are offered at the hospital for the convenience of patients and are open to community members. The resource library serves as an integral part of their educational and vocational pursuits while at the hospital. Leisure time activities of reading, studying, and music listening are also encouraged both in nursing units and in the library facility.

Because of rising costs and emphasis on deinstitutionalization, administrators of institutions are seeking ways to develop alternative programs utilizing existing local community agencies.

Library Services, Resources, and Programs

of State-Supported Institutions

The most recent summary of institution library services, resources, and program options is Library Service Now in New York State, a background paper prepared for the Governor's Commission on Libraries by Ken R. Pavelock and Jean L. Connor. Pages 45-49 of that report appear as Appendix B.

A five-year review of funding for institution "reserves"[1] in New York State indicates

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[1]The reserve was difficult to make since library development periods and the five-year period are not uniformly comparable. Some institutions did not report and some reported only partially. There is a need for better statistics on institution library services.

Table 2 Total Library Expenditures in New York State Institutions, 1971-1976

	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Percentage of increase or decrease 71-76	72-76	73-76	74-76	75-76
Correctional Services											
Salaries	70,772	110,040	148,417	133,476	174,784	210,271	+197.1	+91.1	+41.7	+57.0	+20.3
Materials	12,662	6,251	93,654	105,177	93,977	108,913	+744.4	+1,194.2	+14.2	+1.7	+13.8
Other	3,331	1,760	16,040	3,867	4,307	9,188	+178.3	+422.1	+45.5	+137.6	+103.9
Total	86,723	120,061	238,920	222,520	273,268	328,372	+178.3	+171.8	+26.1	+46.7	+19.4
Drug Abuse											
Salaries	0	0	0	0	33,318	13,[illegible]	-	-	-	-	-39.3
Materials	420	300	300	923	4,187	2,845	+324.4	+427.0	+427.0	+190.3	-35.9
Other	0	23	23	0	313	169	-	+576.0	+576.0	-	-67.2
Total	420	323	323	923	38,020	16,414	+3,717.2	+3,026.3	+3,026.3	+1,674.3	-56.8
Education											
Salaries	166,007	248,985	249,093	188,698	252,133	223,924	+40.0	-7.8	-10.4	+18.7	-11.2
Materials	43,413	48,192	52,828	44,810	40,036	38,327	+24.3	+32.6	+7.4	+20.8	+41.1
Other	6,192	11,332	16,313	10,043	29,305	20,378	+229.1	+76.7	+23.4	+102.91	-48.4
Total	211,612	284,699	320,126	243,551	321,604	300,829	+42.2	+2.1	-6.0	+22.5	-9.3
Health											
Salaries	33,932	37,838	38,864	74,400	108,423	116,084	+107.6	+100.7	+97.2	+56.0	+7.1
Materials	32,816	29,353	43,519	63,678	101,390	113,475	+245.6	+188.2	+160.6	+78.1	+11.7
Other	6,738	2,108	46,943	26,830	18,020	68,652	+533.9	+1,871.8	+3.3	+84.3	+174.4
Total	93,486	99,897	148,345	164,908	228,833	278,961	+198.2	+179.8	+86.8	+69.2	+22.3
Mental Hygiene											
Salaries	518,649	539,117	625,339	776,648	743,097	708,847	+36.7	+34.0	+12.8	-9.1	-4.6
Materials	104,424	108,418	114,397	133,078	133,187	164,721	+31.9	+51.9	+43.7	+7.6	+23.8
Other	45,827	13,930	18,398	22,130	34,917	28,526	-33.4	+104.8	+56.1	+28.9	-18.3
Total	668,918	681,465	768,203	934,850	911,181	902,094	+34.7	+28.3	+18.4	-3.5	-1.0
Parks											
Salaries	53	63,647	43,540	33,781	1,763	2,[illegible]	-	-95.0	-93.9	-88.9	+30.2
Materials	53	6,778	3,366	3,329	3,669	1,[illegible]	-	-83.7	-70.3	-66.8	-66.9
Other	53	73	1,140	177	1,500	0	-	-100	-100	-100	-100
Total	53	70,520	48,083	37,287	6,934	3,734	-	-94.8	-92.5	-86.2	-45.8

The statistics are taken from Institution Libraries Star ortion/ 1971-76

a somewhat uneven commitment to strengthening libraries in institutions.

Annual summary data for the several departments are presented in Table 2. While these show major increases in expenditures for salaries and materials, the data, at best, indicate limited development of resources and services. Increases in institution population, inflation, a pervasive need for "catchup", and the difficulty in some cases of distinguishing between expenditures for library service to residents and library service to staff, must be taken into account in using these data. Per capita expenditure figures may be a more useful indicator, and these vary greatly from institution to institution. For instance, in 1976 the Department of Corrections per capital expenditure is reported as $20.71 including a materials expenditure of $7.29 per capita. But in one correctional institution of 750 persons, only $900 was expended for library materials ($1.20). Either figure is low considering the average cost of a book in 1976 was $16.32.

Fiscal resources provided the basis for programs. Like expenditures, they vary from place to place. Library programs reflect a wide range of library services, including those which emphasize individual-centered services. Two such programs are Project Re-entry in the Department of Correctional Services and the Parent Information Center/ Lending Library at the New York State School for the Deaf.

Project Re-Entry centers on an information and referral service for pre-release inmates. The unique characteristic of this program is the interaction of the information expertise of facility librarians with the diagnostic and planning capabilities of facility counselors. On release, inmates will receive information packets containing personal resume information and listing of community resources for education, employment, and Social Services. The community resource information has been developed by a committee chaired by the librarian and tailored to the known characteristics of the inmate population and specific to the community to which each is returning. Project Re-Entry is a significant program, for it has the potential of solving pressing problems faced by inmates upon their release after a period of confinement.

The Parent Information Center/Lending Library at the New York State School for the Deaf at Rome was established to provide a resource that would help educate parents of deaf children to the total emotional, social, psychological, and educational effects of deafness. The resource center attempts to answer any questions which parents have regarding deafness and its effect on their child and themselves. Because some parents were located far away from the schook, the best way of reaching them with information was to develop a mail order system. A library/information specialist position was created with primary responsibilities for developing the program and reviewing the resources available at the school. To assure input from the community, the library/information specialist contacted parents of students concerning the kinds of materials they felt would be helpful to them in better understanding and working with their handicapped child.

The Parent Information Center/Lending Library mail order catalog was published in 1976, and a supplement listing new materials included most of the printed, visual, and audio materials available. As part of the library service program, equipment required for the use of some of the visual materials is also available for parent's use. Parents have found the library center to be valuable as a continuing educational program for learning about deafness. This library program was made possible from the Library Services and Construction Act funding for institution library service.

Library Services, Resources, and Programs In Local Institutions

The 22 public library systems provide programs and services at the county and municipal level. The systems have responded to the needs in correctional facilities by providing library service with the assistance of a modest state aid program, initiated in 1973-74 with an appropriation of $100,000. Since then only $50,000 has been appropriated annually. The library systems provide a variety of programs and services. Some of the services and programs undertaken under this program are described in appendix 2.

TABLE 3

STATE AID GRANTS TO PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS (1978-1979)
FOR PROVIDING LIBRARY SERVICE TO INMATES OF CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS
OPERATED BY CITY OF NEW YORK AND COUNTIES
(EXCLUDING STATE-OPERATED INSTITUTIONS)

System	Number of Correctional Facilities	$150 Per Facility x No. of Facilities	Population of Correctional Facility*	$2.25 Per Capita	Sub-Total	Supplementary Grant to Reach Minimum of $1122	Total
Buffalo & Erie	3	$ 450	1,193	$ 2,684	$ 3,134	$	$ 3,134
Chautauqua-Cattaraugus	2	300	185	416	716	406	1,122
Chemung-Southern Tier	5	750	237	533	1,283		1,283
Clinton-Essex-Franklin	3	450	109	245	695	427	1,122
Finger Lakes	5	750	199	448	1,198		1,198
Four County	4	600	180	405	1,005	117	1,122
Mid-Hudson	5	750	291	655	1,405		1,405
Mid-York	3	450	229	515	965	157	1,122
Mohawk Valley	4	600	181	408	1,008	114	1,122
Nassau	2	300	722	1,625	1,925		1,925
Nioga	3	450	256	576	1,026	96	1,122
North Country	4	600	184	414	1,014	108	1,122
Onondaga	3	450	344	774	1,224		1,224
Pioneer	6	900	588	1,323	2,223		2,223
Ramapo Catskill	3	450	404	909	1,359		1,359
Southern Adirondack	4	600	155	349	949	173	1,122
Suffolk	2	300	497	1,118	1,418		1,418
Upper Hudson	3	450	382	859	1,309		1,309
Westchester	3	450	548	1,233	1,683		1,683
SUB-TOTAL	67	$10,050	6,884	$15,489	$25,539	$1,598	$27,137
Brooklyn	3	450	1,339	$ 3,013	$ 3,463		$ 3,463
New York	11	1,650	7,166	16,124	17,764		17,764
Queens	2	300	588	1,323	1,623		1,623
SUB-TOTAL	16	$ 2,400	9,093	$20,460	$22,860		$22,860
GRAND TOTAL	83	$12,450	15,977	$35,948	$48,399	$1,598	$49,997

*Sources: For county jails - State Commission of Corrections - Statistics 1977.
For New York City - Department of Correction, City of New York - Statistical Tables 1977.
For secure juvenile detention facilities - State Division for Youth - 1977.

The Institution Library Service Program of the New York State Library

The New York State Library, which includes both the Library and the Library Development Bureaus (Bureau of Regional Library Services and the Bureau of Specialist Library Services), plays an important role in institution library service. The Library serves as a backup resource for library systems and libraries. Interlibrary loan services of the State Library are available to State institutions through public library systems. In addition the State Library provides copies of needed legal materials to residents of State correctional institutions.

The Library Development Bureaus provide a variety of consultant and planning services and administer State and Federal aid funds. Since the early 1950's, Library Development has had a consultant assigned to institutional libraries with primary responsibility for advising State institutions on library services. The consultants pioneered in working with all types of institutional libraries. In many instances they aided State departments and librarians in the establishment of libraries. Over the years the State Education Department, through Library Development, has fostered the development of institutional library service and will continue to develop programs to serve the institutionalized.

The institution library service program of the Bureau of Specialist Library Services includes the following functions:

(1) Administers State grants to library systems serving institution libraries.

(2) Assists the libraries in institutions to develop plans for adequate library service.

(3) Stimulates and assists the various State Departments to strengthen library services in institutions under their control.

(4) Fosters interdepartmental cooperation by meeting with representatives of the various departments on an on-going basis for purposes of cooperative and continuous planning to implement and strengthen library service.

(5) Aids institutions in attracting professional staff by fostering liaison with library schools in the State and by urging the establishment of internship programs using library school students.

(6) Compiles and disseminates information on the nature, extent and quality of library services in institutions.

(7) Interprets the significance of library service in the institutions and promotes the need for adequate library services to residents in institutions.

(8) Fosters good relations between librarians in State institutions and public, academic, school, and other libraries in their communities and with the State Library.

(9) Provides information on potential funding of library projects in institutions, and assists in interpreting the need for funding these library services.

The institutional consultant in the Bureau of Specialist Library Services plays a supportive role in helping institutional libraries develop more effective programs. He is charged with the following responsibilities:

(1) Develop statewide plans of service with the responsible State governments and agencies.

(2) Provide leadership in the development of programs for library services to institutions.

(3) Serve as consultant on development of libraries within institutions.

(4) Assist in promoting local, State, and Federal funding for institutions and in the development of legislation to improve institution library services.

(5) Interpret needs of residents to the library community.

(6) Advise institutional administrators on matters of library practice.

(7) Visit and evaluate existing institutional library facilities and recommend improvements.

(8) Advise on bibliographic resources and legal materials for correctional libraries.

(9) Maintain liaison between State Education Department units concerned with education of persons in institutions and with other State agencies whose program services may be made available to institutions.

(10) Work with other consultants in Library Development when their responsibilities relate to institutional libraries.

(11) Compile and disseminate information regarding library programs of institutions.

(12) Attend professional meetings, workshops, institutes, and conference relating to institutional library service.

(13) Administer State grants to library systems serving institution libraries.

(14) Survey the professional literature on institutional libraries from other states.

(15) Prepare reports.

(16) Speak to professional, social, educational, administrative, and library groups on institution services.

(17) Visit library systems to improve communication and cooperation among librarians serving institutional libraries.

(18) Serve as the department liaison with institutional consultants in other States.

Institution library service is an important part of the Federal Library Services and Construction Act (LSCA) program administered by Library Development. Library Service to the People of New York State, published by the State Education Department, emphasizes the following as a major library program: The establishment, development and improvement of library service to residents of publicly supported institutions who are receiving custodial care, habilitation or rehabilitation. The document further states:

"Although some limited projects have been developed under LSCA Title I, institution libraries are inadequate to help residents adjust successfully to self and society. Institution

residents are confined and in many cases have no direct access to libraries serving the general public. Institution residents also have special needs and interests and require specialized services. Where institution libraries exist, they need strong back-up support from public library systems and member libraries, and they need the ability to tie into NYSILL and other networks. The residents of institutions need convenient free access to library services within the institution to meet their needs for information, education, and recreation."

"Special State appropriations for institution library service have been used to assist public libraries in providing additional service to institutional residents, including "books-by-mail" programs, and interlibrary loan. An effective program for institution library service will require adequate support from those agencies administering institutions, staffing at the institution level, and full participation by institution libraries in the mainstream of library networking."

Twenty five LSCA grants totaling $310,121 over a five year period have supported a wide range of library services in institutions. These are listed in appendix 3. These grants have been of significant benefit to libraries in institutions and, without them, many persons who are confined would not have access to any library services.

Since the spring of 1977, Library Development has provided LSCA funds to establish a position of coordinator of library services in the Department of Correctional Services with responsibility for helping librarians meet informational needs of inmates. The funding of this position has provided an ombudsman at the Department of Correctional Services to address the library service needs for the men and women who are incarcerated.

ESEA Funds to State Institutions

The 11 State supported institutions for children with handicapping conditions identified on page 3 and the two State operated schools for the Blind and the Deaf have been assisted by funds for the acquisition of school library resources under the

Elementary and Secondary Education Act administered by the State Education Department. In 1976 and 1977 they shared approximately $8,000 each year. In 1978 about $61,000 was allocated to these schools. The Division for Youth has received an allocation of about $5,000 for each of these years with the understanding that the Division will determine how these funds will be reallocated among its facilities.

Problems and Needs

Library services in institutions have not progressed as rapidly as other programs in the institutional environment. They lack materials, staff, and facilities to provide services needed by residents. The quality of library service varies substantially from institution to institution. There is considerable concern on the part of librarians and some citizens for improved library services in institutions. But libraries are not accorded a high priority by institution administrators. Specific problems include:

(1) Materials. More materials are needed in institution libraries. Both print and nonprint materials of direct interest to residents are needed. It is important that librarians in institutions have a selection policy that recognizes the special needs of their residents.

Many institution libraries are still crowded with collections of "gift" books from individuals or community groups who no longer have need for these materials. Most "gift" books are neither up-to-date nor address the particular needs of the residents in the institutions. Institutions need subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals.

The small amount of funding for library resources means that the materials collections are not being strengthened to the degree that is necessary to meet the needs of the population.

(2) Facilities and access. Many of the libraries lack adequate space for materials, for convenient and comfortable use, and for efficient staff work. Many libraries are poorly located, making it impossible for large

numbers of residents to use them. Others are not open sufficient hours, or on weekends.

(3) Staff. Most of the libraries are understaffed and in some instances, there are no professional staff. In 1976, only 69 of the 89 institutions reporting had staff. Often there is a problem of isolation of staff, for usually there is only one professional librarian at the entry level. Only one Department has a coordinator to assist these staff members and this position is funded from LSCA funds by Library Development. There is also frequent turnover of staff, and the absence of a career ladder discourages professionals from remaining in institution library service. It is essential that competent staff be provided to guarantee the delivery of quality library service.

(4) Lack of Administrative Understanding of the Potential of Library Service. The lack of resources, inadequate service programs, and problems in developing library services generally indicates a lack of administrative understanding of the potential of library service. This is reflected, for instance, in the inadequacy of the library budget, lack of identification of the librarian as part of the professional team, and reluctance to include librarians in planning meetings within the institution and conferences outside the institution.

(5) Lack of Sound Statistics for Planning and Evaluation. It is difficult for the State Library to develop long range plans and evaluation of institution library services because we lack sound statistics. Institution librarians are themselves isolated from other librarians and professional librarians and they also fail to see the need for statistical reporting, which could affect future decisions relating to the support of institution libraries in the State and which could strengthen the need for greater local support from federal, State, and local levels.

(6) Lack of Agreement on a Sound Direction for Development. Directors of

public library systems, institution librarians, leaders in the New York Library Association, and State Library staff have different perspectives on, information about, and experience with aspects of library service to state and local institutions. Development of quality library service in institutions depends upon a sharing of views and agreement upon roles, programs, and priorities. There is not yet a clear agreement on these.

Recommendations

Library service in State institutions are generally inadequate. Library service can play an important role in institutional programs and can contribute to helping people return productively to the community. However, library services in institutions must have adequate staff, materials, facilities, and financial and program support if they are to contribute to the goals of the State departments and the institutions. The recommendations in this report can assist institutional libraries to provide greater service to their residents.

(1) The State Education Department in cooperation with the Commissioner of the Department of Correctional Services, library systems, and the public should convene a committee or task force to formulate standards for library service in correctional institutions and develop plans for these institutions to meet the standards within a period of five years. To insure coordination with the on-going New York Library Association's (NYLA) efforts to develop institutional library standards, the task force should include a representative from NYLA Institutional Committee as well as a representative from the newly formed Prisons' Libraries subcommittee of NYLA. Using a similar cooperative approach, the State Education Department should take leadership in developing standards for libraries in other types of institutions.

(2) Library Development should establish an Advisory Council on Institution Library Services to survey, review and advise on the on-going improvement

of institution libraries.

(3) Library Development should work with the Department, the New York Library Association, and others to develop in-service workshops for librarians, educators, and institution administrators providing them with needed information on library services which are an integral part of the functioning of the institution.

(4) Each State department which operates institutions should establish a full- funded position of Coordinator of Library Services to work with its institution libraries. This position should be filled by a professional librarian with responsibilities for planning, developing, and coordinating effective library services in the institutions of the department. The Coordinators of the seven State departments should maintain communication with the Bureau of Specialist Library Services.

(5) The Advisory Council on Institutional Library Services, State Coordinators within each department, and the State institutional consultant should develop specific plans for effectively demonstrating to institutional administrators how library services will help them achieve institutional goals for self-development by the institutionalized.

(6) The State should increase its appropriation for library services to correctional facilities, expand the program to include other types of institutions, and insure that each department which operates institutions provides a suitable budget for library service in its total budget.

(7) The concerned st[illegible] development of standards should emphasize program development and give leadership in service programs that respond to the needs of residents, and which are appropriately linked with educational, social and recreation programs of the institutions.

(8) Institution libraries should become active in public library system workshops, conferences, and resource sharing programs.

(9) State Education Department staff and institution personnel should

cooperate in a statistics program consistent with National Center for Education Statistics undertakings in order to produce data useful in planning and evaluation.

APPENDIX I

Excerpt from Library Service Now

by Ann E. Prentice and Jean L. Connor

INSTITUTIONAL LIBRARY SERVICE

In New York State, it is estimated that there are nearly 100,000 persons confined in more than 200 public or publically supported institutions.[1] These institutions are administered by various State departments, the counties and New York City. The largest number of persons are patients in facilities of the State Department of Mental Hygiene. The next largest group are inmates in correctional facilities. Others are in institutions administered by the State Department of Health or in schools for the blind and deaf administered by the State Education Department.[2]

The task of providing these persons, (and the staff who minister to them), with recreational, educational and rehabilitative library services is a major piece of unfinished business. New York State does not have a comprehensive, coordinated library program for the institutionalized.[3] The problem is complex, long standing, and difficult. Yet, it is a problem which calls for solution . . . one in which the State government bears a central responsibility.

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1. Approximate numbers of inmates, patients or residents:

New York State Department of Correctional Services	18,000
New York City Department of Corrections	8,000
County Correctional Institutions	5,000
New York State Division for Youth	1,000
Estimated Total-Corrections	32,000
New York State Department of Mental Hygiene	47,000
New York State Department of Health	7,000
New York Education Department	3,000
Grand Total	89,000

2. There are many more thousands of persons confined to public and private hospitals, extended care facilities, etc., not covered by this statement. Library services to these patients, where it exists, is generally through the local public library or public library system.

3. The 1965 "Plan to Provide Library Service to People in New York State Institutions" approved by the Interdepartmental Health and Hospital Council is now dated. The Council Library committee no longer exists, nor is the recommendation for an institutional cooperative library system, found in the Regents Position Paper #8, 1970, any longer considered appropriate.

The organization and role of State institutions are changing. The major trend is the reduction of population in the large facilities and the corresponding development of small community based facilities and outpatient services. This has occurred to the Department of Mental Hygiene. The actual number of residents in mental hygiene facilities has decreased in the past few years. On the other hand, there has been an increase in the number of inmates in correctional institutions.

It is difficult and probably a disservice to treat "institutions" as a whole. They are diverse in nature, size and program. Individuals may be institutionalized by reason of behavioral problems, mental illness, mental retardation, need for special education by reason of deafness or blindness, or other handicapping condition. The one common denominator is confinement. They are unable to use their local public or school library. Somehow library service must be brought to them. A first objective, in all but the smallest institution, is to have a library program within the institution . . . with funds for purchase of library materials and qualified staff services. Secondly, these resources, (which cannot "stand alone"), need to be linked to resources of other libraries in the region and State, through the public library system. In some instances, where the population of the institution is too small to justify the expense of a library, direct service by a public library or library system may be the appropriate solution. In whatever way or ways the library service is "delivered" the need of the patients or inmates for formal or informal educational opportunities and services parallels those of persons who are free to visit and use school, public and academic libraries. Meeting the professional needs of doctors, nurses, and other professional staff of the institutions constitutes a second aspect of institutional library service.

ADEQUACY

It is generally conceded that institutional library service is a stepchild. The users of institutional library service have little or no way to make their needs known so as to bring about improvements. The inadequacies go largely unseen.

Problems related to the delivery of institutional library service include:

--high per capita cost due to low population per facility

--need for high staff ratio

--limitation of physical space and access

--great number of facilities

--need for varied resources, multi-media and multi-lingual, to meet needs of the disadvantaged

--untrained staff in some facilities

--lack of "career ladder" where there is a professional librarian

--lack of public understanding of need for institutional library service.

It is difficult to measure the adequacy of institutional library service, since not all institutions file reports with Library Development. Available data is generally lacking for city and county institutions.

Some statistics on institutional library service in State institutions may be helpful, even though incomplete.

State Institution Library Service[4]	1971-72	1974-75	1975-76
Total expenditures	$1,238,967	$1,789,072	$1,828,426
Total holdings	824,519	825,076	823,378
Total Circulation	597,650	393,438	485,721
Interlibrary Loans borrowed	N.A.	19,952	26,928

SOME PROGRESS

Two forces have brought about some improvement in institution library service in recent years.

LSCA I Under the federal Library Services and Construction Act, Title I, funds have been appropriated annually for institutional library service in State institutions. This act is administered by Library Development. Sums have ranged from $40,000 to $98,000. A portion of the money has been spent at the State level for the position of Institutional Library Consultant in Library Development. In 1976-77, the position of Library Co-ordinator in the State Department of Correctional Services was funded. Grants have been made for innovative programs. Examples

4. As reported to Library Development by over 100 institutions.

include: a library for parents in the Rome School for the Deaf (1975-55) and media centers in facilities of the Division for Youth (1975-76).

State Grants A second factor on the plus side has been a modest program, under a state appropriation for the extension of library service to inmates in state, city and county correctional institutions. The program was initiated in 1973-74 with an appropriation of $100,000. Since then the appropriation has been $50,000. The program has been administered by Library Development. With the limited amount of funds, attention has been focused on county jails and penitentiaries, juvenile secure detention facilities and the facilities of the New York City Department of Correction. The funds have been granted to the public library systems for service to these institutions by interlibrary loan deposit collections and other means.

CORRECTIONS

State correctional institutions are organized under two units; the State Department of Correctional Services is responsible for adult offenders, the Division of Youth is responsible for juvenile offenders. There are 33 correctional institutions under the State Department of Correctional Services, including five camps. Nineteen of these have an authorized position of professional librarian. A position, at the department level, of coordinating librarian is financed with LSCA funds. The per capita expenditure for library service by this Department was reported to be $20.71 in 1975-76. There were no grants of LSCA I funds to correctional institutions in 1976-77. Total circulation was 178,141. Interlibrary loans borrowed were 8,777, an increase over the total in 1974-75 of about 100%.

The Division for Youth operates 27 camps, homes, START centers and training schools. In 1975-76, only three of these reported an expenditure for library service. The total was $3,756.

The New York City Department operates 19 facilities with a census of about 8,000. No library statistics are readily available.

There are 67 county jails and penitentiaries outside of New York City, with an average daily census of about 5,000 persons. Library statistics on these facilities are not readily available. The public

library system extension services link correctional facilities to resources in the system, to the State Library and to NYSILL.

LAW LIBRARIES-CORRECTIONS

As a result of court mandate, law libraries have been established in all State Department of Corrections facilities, funded initially under Law Enforcement Administration Assistance grants. Either $10,000 or $12,000 was allotted, with $1,000 for each camp. A grant of $12,000 was also made for a law library and there are some others. Law Library service, which is minimal, is backstopped by the New York State Library law collection. Use of the State Library's law collection by inmates is growing and requests are now averaging nearly 2,000 per month.

MENTAL HYGIENE

There were four children's psychiatric centers, 24 psychiatric centers, 17 developmental centers, and two other institutions administered by the Department of Mental Hygiene in 1975-76, as reported to Library Development. There is no library coordinator position for this large department. Library reports are incomplete. Library service is of a dual nature--patients library service and medical or professional libraries. As reported, there was a total expenditure, for both types of service, of $902,094 in 1975-76. Total circulation was 205,588. Interlibrary loans borrowed were 12,463, Total holdings were 434,910. There are no State grants-in-aid to public library systems for extension to these hospitals as there are for correctional institutions. There were no LSCA I grants to mental hygiene institutions in 1976-77.

OTHER STATE DEPARTMENTS

The State Education Department administers twelve schools for the deaf and blind. Per capita support is the highest of all types of institutions largely because of the special educational materials needed. Total expenditure in 1975-76 for library purposes was $300,829. Total circulation was 84,768. Total holdings were 159,251. Interlibrary loan was minimal -- 526.

The State Department of Health has three facilities, the principal one is the Roswell Park Institute at Buffalo, where there is a large medical library. Total library expenditures by the Department of Health in 1975-76 were $248,061.

APPENDIX 2

INSTITUTION SERVICE PROGRAMS

CARRIED OUT BY PUBLIC LIBRARY SYSTEMS

Brooklyn Public Library

A Library Aide visits the Brooklyn House of Detention for Men and City Correctional Institution with paperback books, materials for the Spanish population, and educational comic books for those who have reading difficulties.

Buffalo and Erie County Public Library

A staff member is responsible for providing library services to three facilities, Erie County Correctional Facility, Erie County Holding Center Jail, and Detention Homes. In the Erie County Correctional Facility there is a regular library room where inmates acquire their materials. This year women were allowed to come to the library but not at the same time with male inmates. Erie County Holding Center Jail is a maximum security institution without a library; books and periodicals are brought to the inmates in their cells. The library does provide interlibrary loan services to both of these facilities. There are foster parent homes that serve as detention homes with a small population, which enables the librarian to "custom tailor" materials according to the population's needs.

Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Library System

The library system provides supplements to the legal reference collection at Chautauqua County Jail and Cattaraugus County Jail; in addition to magazines, newspapers, records, deposit collections, and cassettes, it also provides services at the Great Valley Youth Camp.

Chemung-Southern Tier Library System

Library services consist of paperbacks, newspapers, and magazine subscriptions to Chemung County Jail. The system also serves Elmira Correctional Facility which is divided in two sections: The Reception Center, and jail facilities. The Reception Center has a very strong educational program which is correlated with the work of the librarian for interlibrary loan, because of the materials needed for college courses. The Southern Tier Library System provides bookmobile visits and extensive interlibrary loan service to Camp Monterey.

Clinton-Essex-Franklin Library System

The library system provides magazine subscriptions, paperback books, spinner racks for materials, and shelving to the Clinton County Jail, Essex County Jail, and Franklin County Jail. The system also provides rotating collections, interlibrary loan, and bookmobile service to Clinton Correctional Facility housing approximately 2,500 inmates.

Finger Lakes Library System

(1) Cayuga County Jail. The library provides books, magazines, interlibrary loan and cassettes for the inmates who come in groups of four.
(2) Cortland County Jail. Magazines and books are sent to the jail.
(3) Seneca County Jail. The jail has a population of seven or eight men which doesn't require any interlibrary loan, but books and magazines.
(4) Tompkins County Jail. A librarian from system staff fills requests for the inmates.
(5) Auburn Correctional Facility. Library system provides books, magazines, and textbooks to aid inmates who are seeking their high school equivalency.
(6) Auburn Girls School (Division for Youth). The library system provides materials that are of interest to the population.
(7) Camp MacCormick (Division for Youth). The facility is waiting for insurance money to replace library materials lost in the fire.
(8) South Lansing Center (Division for Youth). Library materials requests are referred to the Adult Services Librarian of the public library.
(9) Tioga County Jail. Books and magazines are provided.

Four County Library System

Broome County Lockup, Broome County Jail, Delaware County Jail, and Otsego County Jail receive magazines from the library system.

Mid-Hudson Library System

The library system provides subscriptions to newspapers, periodicals, interlibrary loan, and cassettes to the inmates of Dutchess County Jail, Putnam County Jail, Columbia County Jail, Greene County Jail, and Ulster County Jail.

Mid-York Library System

(1) Herkimer County Jail. The sheriff's office is extremely cooperative in trying to bring library services to the jail and wants the inmates to use the book deposit collections, mail order service, and interlibrary loan provided.
(2) Oneida County Jail. Oneida County Jail library has a full-time CETA employee who helps to promote library services and coordinate efforts in providing materials for the high school equivalency program. A film program is shown on a regular basis.

Mohawk Valley Library Association

(1) Schenectady County Jail. Volunteers and a part-time librarian visit the jail weekly with paperbacks and provide special request material via interlibrary loan.
(2) Schoharie County Jail, Fulton County Jail, and Montgomery County Jail receive about the same library service.
(3) Camp Summit State Correctional Facility. Biweekly bookmobiles are provided by the library association with a wide range of reading materials.
(4) Tryon School-State Youth Institution. Provide general reading materials for the inmate population.

Nassau Library System

The library system lends special collections of Spanish books and reference materials to the Nassau County Correctional Center (County Jail). Newspapers, periodicals, interlibrary loan, and films are also provided. A professional librarian visits the facility twice a week, working with both male and female inmates. Institution administrators, taking a new look at library service, have provided a new location and refurbished space. The system orders books on behalf of the jail from an allocation recently established by the jail.

The New York Public Library

Bellevue Hospital Prison Ward, Bronx House of Detention for Men, Manhattan Community Residential Facility, New York City Adolescent Reception/Detention Facility, New York City House of Detention for Men, New York City Correctional Institution for [illegible], New York City Correctional Institution for W[illegible]n, Riker's Island Infirmary, [illegible] Island Mental Health Center, and Spofford Juvenile Center receive library services of books, interlibrary loan, poetry workshop, magazines, and information that will aid in making applications for jobs. The New York Times recently featured an indepth article on services provided by the New York Public Library.

Nioga Library System

Niagara County Jail, Orleans County Jail, and Genesee County Jail receive magazines, paperback books, reference service, and rotating collections of books.

Albion Correctional Facility receives interlibrary loan services from the library system.

North Country Library System

Jefferson County Jail, Lewis County Jail, Oswego County Jail, and St. Lawrence County Jail have remedial reading classes with the library system providing materials. There is interlibrary loan, magazines, and books that are given to the library.

Onondaga County Public Library

(1) City/County Jail. The interlibrary loan program is related to the mail order catalog for paperbacks.

(2) Onondaga County Penitentiary. Every month the library puts a large box of assorted miscellaneous paperback books on each floor for the inmates to choose from.

(3) Hillbrook Detention Home (Correction Facility for Youth). There is a library with 300-400 books that meets the needs of the inmates. Magazines are available but only those that are popular.

Pioneer Library System

Monroe County Jail, Monroe County Children's Center, and New York Division for Youth #15. The Monroe County Jail is open daily and staffed by a CETA library clerk from the Rochester Public Library and a jail trustee. Paperback books and magazines are placed in the Women's Section. Film programs are also available. A librarian visits once a week with books, and periodicals, and takes request for interlibrary loan. There is also a visiting artist program that is well received.

Queens Borough Public Library

(1) Queens House of Detention. The library provides books, mail order services, interlibrary loan, films, and film discussion groups.

(2) Queensboro Correctional Facility and Elmhurst Hospital Prison Ward for Women have library service of books, magazines, newspapers, legal materials, interlibrary loan, and film services. The library also helps inmates study for their college credits or high school equivalency.

Ramapo-Catskill Library System

Rockland County Jail, Orange County Jail, and Sullivan County Jail receive interlibrary loan, film services, periodicals, newspapers, and paperbacks.

Southern Adirondack Library System

The library system provides Saratoga County Correctional Facility, Hamilton County Correctional Facility, Warren County, and Washington County Correctional Facility with cassettes, paperback books, magazines, and rotating book collections. Great Meadow Correctional Facility has bookmobile visits every two weeks. There is a rotating collection of 400 books which is used by the inmate population at Mt. McGregor Correctional Facility.

Suffolk County Library System

Suffolk County Jail, and Suffolk County Children's Center receive library services consisting of paperbacks and newspapers. In the children's center they have plenty of books but they need AV material.

Upper Hudson Library Federation

The library system provides books, magazines, interlibrary loans, film discussion groups, legal materials to Albany County Jail, Albany County Penitentiary, Rensselaer County Jail, and Camp Coss (Division for Youth).

Westchester Library System

The library system provides interlibrary loan, books, newspapers, periodicals, film programs, film and book discussion groups, literacy tutoring, and legal reference service to Westchester County Penitentiary. Volunteers and librarians visit the Westchester County Jail weekly providing a paperback and magazine cart service.

APPENDIX 3

FEDERAL LIBRARY SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION ACT

GRANTS FOR INSTITUTION SERVICES

1978		
78-29	New York State School for the Deaf (Rome) To employ someone to organize cataloging procedures in the Media Center and rearrange the library so areas of use are clearly defined.	$10,575
78-30	New York State Department of Health, Helen Hayes Hospital An extension program to improve library services at this institution for the physically handicapped child and adult.	$13,433
78-31	Office of Drug Abuse Services Addition of a decent patient library and librarian to run it as part of the Staten Park Community Rehabilitation Center. Provides resources (books and services) to assist in vocational rehabilitation and other rehabilitation provided by the departments.	$16,407
78-33	Department of Correctional Services For the purpose of developing a centrally guided statewide network of multimedia libraries and information centers in the department.	$20,000
	TOTAL	$60,365
1977		
77-33	New York State Department of Correctional Services Under supervision of the Education Director, network coordinator will assist facility education directors, facility librarians, and others to plan and develop multimedia Learning Resource Center Programs by assessing needs and resources, planning, training, evaluating, and promoting self-help outcomes.	$38,800
77-35	New York State School for the Deaf (Rome) To continue and further develop the Parent Leading Library into a unified library/information center concentrating on improvement in materials acquisition and technical processing, cataloging, distribution of materials, and direct services to students.	$ 1,700
	TOTAL	$40,000
1976		
76-175	New York State Division for Youth (a) To stimulate and encourage expanded perception, expression, and educational development in a facility setting with a specified target audience using the multimedia library program. (b) To have a program coordinator develop and maintain a central clearinghouse of multimedia equipment and materials for distribution to all facilities, through the Agency's library services unit	$40,000

76-171	New York State School for the Deaf (Cont.) To establish a "Parent Lending Library" of print and non-print materials whose parents of deaf children can use these materials either by pick-up or sent by mail.	$13,000
	TOTAL	$13,000
1975		
75-5	Chautauqua-Cattaraugus Library System To provide basic informational library materials to young people in New York State Division for Youth, Pinelawn Camp, Great Valley, New York. To acquire a small reference collection tailored to the reading levels of the institution.	$ 1,500
75-18	Mid-Hudson Library System To provide basic informational materials to the four state facilities for youth without access to public libraries. This collection would include some reference materials and educational books (including paperbacks).	$ 7,500
75-21	Mohawk Valley Library Association To provide basic informational materials for use by the permanent residents of Tryon School, a Division for Youth facility.	$ 1,500
75-49	Suffolk Cooperative Library System To provide basic informational library materials to young people in residential facilities of the State Division for Youth who do not have physical access to the local public library. Assist in providing needed library materials to support the facilities' educational programs.	$ 1,500
75-52	Upper Hudson Library Federation To provide basic informational library materials to young people at Camp Coss, Round Lake where there is no physical access to a local public library and to support the facility's educational program.	$ 1,500
75-57	Mid-York Library System To expand library services at Annsville Youth Camp with new types of media, delivery service and access to the complete resources of the system via a mobile library.	$ 1,500
75-58	Office of Drug Abuse Services Continuation of a 1974-75 LSCA grant which included the salary for a full-time Associate Librarian and funds for some print and non-print library materials for use at facilities.	$30,434
75-59	Helen Hayes Hospital (1) To update and increase resource, reading, and reference books for patients, staff, and affiliating students. (2) To update antiquated furniture and shelving in existing facility. (3) To provide a library clerk for weekend and evening coverage of the library.	$10,457

FY-63 Draper Correctional Facility $ 5,000
To provide basic reference and informational materials for the use of young people in the three residential facilities of the State Division for Youth that are located in the Draper Correctional Area. Secondly, to continue supplying needed supplementary library materials.

FY-64 Newton County Library System $ 5,000
Basic reference materials grant for state school at Delmar.

FY-65 Penn County Library System $ 5,000
To provide basic informational library materials for youth facilities under the State Division for Youth.

FY-66 New York Public Library $ 5,000
To provide the Bibliotherapy Staff Center (Division for Youth) an Electra Select with a permanent deposit collection of reference materials.

TOTAL $75,000

1974

FY-69 Syracuse State School $30,000
Extension of daily library services to include evenings to meet the needs of residents during construction & some library-centered activity. Lighting and expansion of the present information center to include current literature and Parent/Child toy library services.

FY-70 Office of Drug Abuse Services $20,000
To provide library services to court certified drug abusers at Drug Abuse Rehabilitation Centers and the salary of a full-time Associate Librarian for the Systematic Construction of DASE library system.

TOTAL $50,000

1975

FY-72 Wilco State Hospital $ 5,000
A demonstration of Hospital-to-school liaison & state-owned hospital and Old-York Library System in providing services to residents of family care homes who could otherwise be unable to use a library, as who would help in enhancing their interests toward the library.

FY-73 Syracuse State School $30,000
Lighting and expansion of present library services specifically geared to meet the needs of the severely and profoundly retarded within the residential facility. Establishment of a Parent Information Center for the purpose of making appropriate books, periodicals, and pamphlets readily available.

FY-74 Prison Correctional Facility $10,000
To assist in rebuilding the book collection at Prison Correctional Facility.

TOTAL $45,000